

CARAMAN OR FAT-TAILED SHEEP.



Mass.

venience to the animal. In the Syrian it is less developed. The fatty deposits are oleaginous, of a consistency between marrow and fat, and is oftener used in place of marrow. When the animal is young it is not so good as the best marrow.

The Dairy.

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.

Writer who says his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons and from which was made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter last year, gives the following as his treatment. He says:

Give your water, three times a day, a slightly warm, slightly salted, in which has been stirred at the rate of one to two gallons of water. You will find, I have not tried this daily practice, that it will give twenty-five per cent. more slowly under the effect of it, and she become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water, unless very thirsty—but this mess she will drink almost any day and “ask for more.” The amount of drink necessary is an ordinary water

LARGE DAIRY.

mill is owed by the proprietors, O. F. & Co. The average amount of material consumed at this dairy per day is 400 lbs of malt, 6,000 pounds cut hay, 50 lbs of corn meal, 15 sacks of bran and meal; cut hay and bran mixed together also furnished the cows for food. The entire pasturage of this mammoth dairy covers an area of over 1,000 acres of fine upland, with numerous springs of pure water. The average daily yield of milk at present time is 800 gallons, with 80 gal-

The Poultry Yard.

FATTENING POULTRY IN FRANCE.

The following description is given of the method adopted in France for fattening poultry on an extended scale: A large circular building, well ventilated, and with the lower portion excluded, is constructed and

Each bird is fastened to its cell by iron fetters, which prevents movement of the head and wings, without occa-

bird is enveloped in a wooden case, permitting only the head and neck to appear, which is popularly known as its palatoid; by this means all unnecessary handling is avoided. The attendant, a young girl, seizes the head in her left hand, gently presses the beak in order to open it, with her right, she introduces into the beak a tin tube about the size of a finger. This tube is united to a flexible pipe communicating with the dish of food, and

ly injected into the stomach. The
process, it is stated, is so short that
hundred birds can be fed by one person
hour. The food is a liquid paste, com-
of Indian and barley meal boiled in
It is administered three times a day,
quantities varying according to the condi-
of each bird.

VERMIN ON CHICKENS.

correspondent states that for some seven

his chickens have been kept free from by stirring small branches or sprays cedar about the henry. Previous to the use of this simple remedy, they were badly infested. No whitewashing or other means of extermination have been used.

THE PROSPECT FOR FARMERS.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald* says the prospect for farmers—especially dairymen—in this section, has not for years been more optimistic. Floor, meadow and cotton goods

most articles the farmers have to buy, cheaper than they have been before since war; while beef cattle, butter and cheese command high prices and find ready sale. The market is so thoroughly cleared of milk on both sides of the water, that even the surplus production will not be able to put the prices below the highest level sold at during last season; while the increased number who will turn their milk into cheese will keep the supply of butter so small that remunerative prices are likely

tion, too, opens auspiciously for the manufacture of both butter and cheese, as the latter has been such as to leave the ground in an excellent state for the grass crop. Although the demand for cheese making appliances exceeds that of last year, there appears to be a strong disposition throughout the dairy region of New York to return to dairymen instead of sending milk to the cheese factories.

correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture says he finds his clay loam grounds pass more in productiveness by the use of eight bushels of salt to one bushel of plaster per acre, than from the application of yard manure.

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